

 **Russian Defence Ministry reports on the progress of the special military operation (28 November 2024)**

Part I

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation continue the special military operation.

■ In Kharkov direction, units of the **Sever** Group of Forces inflicted losses on formations of **the 92nd Air Assault Brigade of the AFU** and **5th Border Detachment** of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine near Liptsy, Kazachaya Lopan, and Slatino (Kharkov region). One counter-attack launched by an AFU assault detachment was repelled.

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 60** troops, **two** motor vehicles, and **three** 122-mm **D-30** howitzers. One ammunition depot was wiped out.

■ Units of the **Zapad** Group of Forces took new lines and positions. Losses were inflicted on manpower and hardware of **the 14th, 116th, 63rd, 67th mechanised brigades** of the AFU, **119th Territorial Defence Brigade**, and **1st National Guard Brigade** near Kucherovka, Dvurechnoye, Zagryzovo (Kharkov region), Kirovsk, Ivanovka, and Seversk (Donetsk People's Republic). **Three** counter-attacks launched by AFU assault detachments were repelled.

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 480** troops, **two** infantry fighting vehicles, **three** motor vehicles, **one** UK-made 155-mm **FH-70** howitzer, **one** 152-mm **Akatsiya** self-propelled artillery system, and **one** U.S.-made 105-mm **M119** gun. **Two Anklav-N** electronic warfare stations and **three** ammunition depots were wiped out.

■ Units of the **Yug** Group of Forces improved the tactical situation along the front line. Losses were inflicted on formations of **the 33rd Mechanised Brigade, 79th Air Assault Brigade, and 46th Airmobile Brigade** of the AFU near Kurakhovo and Dachnoye (Donetsk People's Republic).

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 330** troops, **one** armoured fighting vehicle, and **two** motor vehicles. **Two** ammunition depots were wiped out.

■ As a result of active efforts, units of the **Tsentr** Group of Forces inflicted losses on manpower and hardware of **the 100th Mechanised Brigade, 59th Motorised Infantry Brigade, 142nd Infantry Brigade of the AFU, 35th, 38th marine brigades, 14th National Guard Brigade** and **Lyut Assault Brigade** of the National Police of Ukraine near Dzerzhinsk, Dimitrov, Grodovka, Krasnoye, Petrovka, Nikolayevka, Novoekonomiceskoye, and Lysovka (Donetsk People's Republic). **Six** counter-attacks launched by AFU assault detachments were repelled.

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 415** troops, **two** armoured fighting vehicles, **five** motor vehicles, **one** 152-mm **Msta-B** howitzer, **three** 122-mm **D-30** howitzers, **one** U.S.-made 105-mm **M119** gun, and **one** 100-mm **Rapira** anti-tank gun.

■ Units of the **Vostok** Group of Forces continued advancing to the depth of the AFU defences. Losses were inflicted on formations of **the 23rd Mechanised Brigade of the AFU** and **120th Territorial Defence Brigade** near Razliv and Novoselka (Donetsk People's Republic). One counter-attack launched by an AFU assault detachment was repelled.

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 145** troops, **four** motor vehicles, **two** U.S.-made 155-mm **M198** howitzers, **one** 152-mm **D-20** gun, and **one** **Bukovel-AD** electronic warfare station.

Part 2

■ Units of the **Dnepr** Group of Forces inflicted losses on manpower and hardware of **the 110th Mechanised Brigade of the AFU** and **118th Territorial Defence Brigade** near Novoyakovlevka and Malaya Tokmachka (Zaporozhye region).

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 75** troops, **five** motor vehicles, and **one** 152-mm **D-20** gun.

■ **Operational-Tactical Aviation, attack unmanned aerial vehicles, and Missile Troops and Artillery of the Russian Groups of Forces** struck infrastructure of military airfields, as well as engaged clusters of enemy manpower and military hardware in **146** areas.

■ **Air defence units** shot down **one Neptune** guided missile and **49** fixed-wing unmanned aerial vehicles.

■ In total, since the beginning of the special military operation, **649** aircraft, **283** helicopters, **36,882** unmanned aerial vehicles, **586** anti-aircraft missile systems, **19,520** tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, **1,492** MLRS combat vehicles, **18,647** field artillery guns and mortars, and **28,783** units of support military vehicles have been neutralised.

We perform tasks successfully

🔍 In a direction of the special military operation zone, **reconnaissance UAV operators located the enemy's machine-gun emplacements and concealed dugouts** on the way of our assault detachments.

In just a few minutes, D-30 howitzer crews wiped out the AFU fortifications, thus supporting advance of assault detachments.



Task completed

An Su-34 crew struck AFU manpower, armoured hardware, and motor vehicles cluster in the border area of Kursk region.

Strikes were delivered by aerial bombs with unified gliding and correction modules.

<https://archive.org/details/su-34-november-28th-2024>

Northern Fleet tanker Akademik Pashin arrives in Murmansk from long-distance voyage

The Northern Fleet medium-sized sea tanker Akademik Pashin returned to its home port of Murmansk from a long-distance voyage. The tanker was engaged in logistical support of ships and vessels of the Russian Navy in various areas of the World Ocean.

⚓ The mooring of the vessel to the Murmansk pier of the Auxiliary Fleet was accompanied by a military band of the Northern Fleet Logistics Centre. The sailors were met at the berth **by Vice Admiral Dmitry Ukrainets, Deputy Commander of the Northern Fleet for Logistics**, and the crew members' relatives and friends.

💬 On behalf of the Commander of the Northern Fleet Vice-Admiral Konstantin Kabantsov, Dmitry Ukrainets congratulated the sailors on their return home, thanked them for successful fulfilment of all tasks of the long-range voyage, presented them with certificates and traditional roast piglet.

'It was pleasing to hear warm words from the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy about the tanker's crew, about their high skill and professionalism, which is noted by all officials of the Navy following the results of this long-range campaign,' Vice Admiral Dmitry Ukrainets said.

The crew of the tanker **successfully completed all assigned tasks to supply ships and vessels of the Russian Navy with fuel, water and food.**

🕒 Over the course of the long-distance voyage, the tanker crew made **34 resupply deliveries** to combat ships and support vessels of the Russian Navy, transferred **more than 8.6 thousand tonnes** of fuel and lubricants, **more than 520 tonnes** of fresh water and **more than 50 tonnes** of food. **Ships and vessels were replenished at sea both on the move and during anchorages.**

🌐 The ship passed through the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.

The safety of the vessel while sailing away from the detachment of ships was **ensured by a group of marines from the separate Guards Marine Brigade of the Northern Fleet**, which were on board the tanker together with the crew. The good health of the crew was ensured by a representative of the Northern Fleet medical service.

One of the tasks of this voyage **was to support the detachment of ships and vessels of the Northern Fleet led by the frigate Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Gorshkov**, including during the business call to the port of Havana of the Republic of Cuba.

The long-distance voyage of the Akademik Pashin **lasted about half a year** and the ship travelled more than **23 thousand nautical miles**.

<https://archive.org/details/akademik-pashin-4>

FPV drones continue to hit enemy units

An FPV drone operator wiped out **an APKWS II SAM system on a basis of HMMWV armoured fighting vehicle of the South Separate Special Operations Centre of the AFU Special Operations Forces** near Ochakov (Nikolayev region).

<https://archive.org/details/fpv-action-november-28th-2024>

New trophy: Tankmen of Vostok Group of Forces capture AFU M113 armoured personnel carrier in South Donetsk direction

In the course of joint offensive actions, tankmen from Buryatiya and Transbaikal region managed to capture one M113 armoured personnel carrier. The gearbox of the U.S.-made armoured personnel carrier got broken right on the firing position. A tank crew instilled fear into an AFU maintenance team by shells and captured the armoured vehicle.

'We fired several shots close to the vehicle in order not to harm it. They fled. We moved closer and hooked the vehicle. Their artillery fired at us. There is nothing special about this vehicle. I think our armoured hardware is better,' said tank company leader with the call sign 'Chita'.

During the evacuation of the AFU trophy, the Russian tank crew was hunted by the enemy. The combat vehicle was shelled by the enemy's artillery, hit by drones and followed by a Baba Yaga drone.

This is not the first combat assignment, when tankmen from Transbaikal region demonstrated fearlessness. Shortly before, the T-80 tank crew fought two Ukrainian tanks and won that battle.

<https://archive.org/details/vostok-group-trophy-m-113-november-28th-2024>

Vladimir Putin briefed the CSTO partners on the situation in the special military operation zone and Russia's latest weapons

Our warriors fully understand what they are fighting for and why they are shedding their blood. They recognise that it has fallen to them — and the same might be said of our entire generation — to stand against forces that have once again sought to destroy Russia, as it has happened many times throughout our history. <...> Our men are fighting for their homeland, for Russia's future and for their children. That is why no deliveries of even the most advanced weaponry to Ukraine will change the situation on the battlefield.

Our military is ethnically diverse: some servicepeople will make the sign of the cross, while others will pray to Allah for help, but they will move forward side by side, and nothing will stop them.

<https://archive.org/details/csto-november-28th-20242>

Leaders of the CSTO member states have been invited to take part in the ceremonial events to be held in Moscow on May 9, 2025 to celebrate the 80th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. Military units of the CSTO countries will be allowed to participate in the parade on Red Square together with Russian service people

<https://archive.org/details/csto-invitation-november-28th-2024>

⚡ Russian Defence Ministry reports on repelling AFU attempt to invade Russian territory in Kursk region (28 November 2024)

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation continue the operation to neutralise an enemy group, which broke into the territory of Kursk region.

■ Units of the **Sever Group of Forces** inflicted losses on formations of the **21st, 41st, 44th, 47th mechanised brigades, 17th Heavy Mechanised Brigade, 5th Tank Brigade, 80th, 82nd, 95th air assault brigades, 36th Marine Brigade, 112th, 116th, 117th, and 129th territorial defence brigades** of the AFU near Aleksandriya, Viktorovka, Daryino, Kurilovka, Lebedevka, Leonidovka, Martynovka, Nizhny Klin, Nikolayev-Daryino, Nikolsky, Novoivanovka, Plyokhovo, and Sverdlikovo.

■ **Operational-Tactical and Army aviation and artillery** inflicted losses on manpower and hardware of the enemy near Ivashkovsky, Pervy Knyazhy, Kruglenkoye, Kurilovka, Lebedevka, Leonidovo, Malaya Loknya, Martynovka, Makhnovka, Nizhny Klin, Nikolayev-Daryino, Nikolsky, Novaya Sorochina, Novoivanovka, Plyokhovo, Sverdlikovo, Cherkasskoye Porechnoye as well as Basovka, Belovody, Vorozhba, Zhuravka, Malaya Rybitsa, and Pavlovka in Sumy region.

■ Over the past 24 hours, the AFU losses amounted to more than 250 troops. One infantry fighting vehicle, one armoured fighting vehicle, six motor vehicles, and five mortars were destroyed. One AFU serviceman surrendered.

■ Since the beginning of hostilities in Kursk region, the AFU losses amounted to more than 36,260 troops, 223 tanks, 158 infantry fighting vehicles, 122 armoured personnel carriers, 1,200 armoured fighting vehicles, 1,044 motor vehicles, 304 artillery guns, 40 MLRS launchers, including 11 of HIMARS and six of MLRS made by the USA, 13 anti-aircraft missile launchers, seven transport-loading vehicles, 70 EW stations, 13 counter-battery warfare radars, four air defence radars, 27 units of engineering and other materiel, including 13 counterobstacle vehicles, one UR-77 mine clearing vehicle, six armoured recovery vehicles, and one command post vehicle.

The operation to neutralise the AFU units is in progress.

A package of documents was signed following the session of the CSTO Collective Security Council

In particular, the package included the Statement on the 80th Anniversary of Victory in the 1941–1945 Great Patriotic War.

Our sacred duty as the states that triumphed over Nazism is to preserve for the current and future generations the truth about our common struggle to liberate the world from Nazism, to prevent a resurgence of the ideology of hate, extremism, ethnic, racial, or religious discrimination, and other inhumane acts.

<https://archive.org/details/csto-collective-november-28th-2024>

🎮 An FPV drone team of paratroopers from Stavropol region eliminated an armoured personnel carrier and AFU manpower in a shelter in Orehov direction.

<https://archive.org/details/paratroopers-fpv-action-november-28th-2024>

On the Oreshnik missile system and the targets.

Answers to media questions

Vladimir Putin answered media questions following his state visit to Kazakhstan and the CSTO summit.

President of Russia Vladimir Putin: Good evening. What is your question?

Question: Good evening, Mr President.

Olga Knyazeva, Channel One.

Your state visit to Kazakhstan is drawing to an end. You were welcomed everywhere at the top level. What is your take on the cooperation prospects?

Vladimir Putin: Alright. Kazakhstan, as you heard me say it many times, is more than our ally and reliable partner. Importantly, Kazakhstan is making great strides under the leadership of President Tokayev, and demonstrating stable and robust growth. The sociopolitical situation in the country is stable, which is crucial for planning work in the economic sphere and investing.

We have billions invested in the economy of Kazakhstan. I mentioned earlier that mutual trade amounts to nearly 30 billion and keeps growing. Our traditional areas of cooperation include space exploration, energy, and, now, advanced technologies. Energy projects may see expanded cooperation in nuclear energy, since we are already working on it as a team. Kazakhstan is the world's largest producer of uranium, and we have established our presence at uranium deposits in Kazakhstan. We have good prospects in the manufacturing sector, especially in the cooperation area.

Payments were and still are a problem, but we now have over 80 percent of payments made in national currencies, which, of course, makes our work in the financial sphere easier.

On top of everything else, we also maintain humanitarian ties, and enjoy very good people-to-people contacts. Kazakhstan is practically a Russian-speaking country, which you have probably had a chance to see for yourself. Unfortunately, there are always many people out there with their own opinions on how things should be done, and who criticise the ongoing processes in Russian and Kazakhstani societies. This position and this criticism are not always consistent with the national interests, including the interests of the Russian state. It is not always good for us. I believe we should do our best to strengthen our ties. By no means should we take steps that may destroy our relations.

For example, we enjoy traditional ties in the energy sector. Still, we may have major projects coming up in the sphere of transporting our energy to third countries across the territory of Kazakhstan. Here, we have a traditional situation where one region of Kazakhstan may experience natural gas shortages, while other regions may have excess supplies of it. Therefore, we find it makes more economic sense to join efforts and to supply something to Kazakhstan, to receive something from Kazakhstan, given the fairly large territories of Kazakhstan and Russia, than to develop it within our own borders. That makes us natural partners and allies.

My assessment is that we have very promising prospects. Yesterday, President Tokayev and I spend the entire evening discussing these prospects informally over dinner. To reiterate, I assess them as highly positive.

Question: Good afternoon. Alexei Golovko, Rossiya television channel.

You have mentioned uranium earlier. Still, Kazakhstan held a referendum this October, and the overwhelming majority of the voters were in favour of building a nuclear power plant. As far as we know, they have not decided on the contractor yet. Did you discuss this particular issue with Mr Tokayev? Perhaps, you have highlighted the advantages Rosatom has to offer? Thank you.

Vladimir Putin: Yes, of course. We paid quite a lot of attention to it during the talks yesterday, both during the restricted-format and the expanded-format talks. If Kazakhstan decides to go ahead with its nuclear power projects, then, of course, as any customer, it can choose the most suitable technological solution and financial arrangements.

I think it is no coincidence that the Russian company Rosatom is the world's largest company of its kind, including in terms of the number of nuclear power plants it is building around the world. Why is that? It is because, as I have said many times, we are not just building power plants. As a rule, we create an industry in a country that initiates this type of activity. We train personnel, supply the necessary materials, take away spent fuel and so on. We help advance science in the nuclear sphere.

Of course, the President of Kazakhstan and our Kazakhstani colleagues and friends are familiar with this type of activity. They are not starting from scratch. To reiterate, we even have enterprises – they have uranium mining enterprises – which are operating in this area. They are well aware of what they want and what they are willing to pay for it, and what they want to get. That is why we are having a very professional dialogue. Should our partners, in this case, Kazakhstan, need or prefer to use some solutions, including technological solutions from third countries, and involve their specialists into

the collaborative effort, this is also possible, and Rosatom has experiences of cooperating with foreign partners. We discussed this yesterday as well.

The customer always has the final say. But I think our cooperation with Kazakhstan in this area is quite possible. It would be really strange for Kazakhstan, which has the world's largest uranium deposits, not to use uranium, but only mine and export it. The leadership of Kazakhstan is operating on this premise

In addition to everything else, it is probably no coincidence that Rosatom is currently operating in 20 countries, I think, or building 20 facilities abroad. It owns advanced technologies and the world's best safety standards, which fact is confirmed by the International Atomic Energy Organisation, the IAEA.

Please go ahead.

Question: Nikita Korzun, NTV.

Mr President, how do you assess the current state of the CSTO, following today's summit? Is the organisation dead or alive? And what do you think of Armenia's "skipping" it?

Vladimir Putin: As for the CSTO as an organisation, it is definitely not only alive, but alive and progressing, with all countries that take an active part in its work willing to maintain these contacts now and in the future.

The global situation is complicated, and not only due to the developments unfolding at the Ukraine theatre. Are

things just fine in Asia? Do developments on the Commonwealth border with Afghanistan give us a chance to relax and ignore anything?

Afghanistan is undergoing challenging processes. We hope that we will be able to build up relations with Afghanistan and we cannot fail to notice that the situation is becoming more stable there. We maintain relations with the current leadership of Afghanistan, and they will keep advancing. Recently, Russian Security Council Secretary Sergei Shoigu visited Afghanistan and reported to me on the outcomes. However, the situation is still difficult and requires special care and attention from us, including through the CSTO.

The CSTO is engaged not only in military matters but also in fighting organised crime, drug trafficking, and other issues. This means the CSTO has much to attend to, and the member countries have a stake in it. This is the first point.

And now regarding Armenia. Each country is entitled to choose what and how it wants to do with regard to ensuring its security. I think today's situation between Armenia and the CSTO is most likely caused by internal political processes in Armenia. It is also linked with the aftermath of the Karabakh crisis, without doubt. But I would like to stress that the CSTO has nothing to do with it, you see? I repeatedly said about that. Everything that was happening in this respect had nothing to do with the CSTO because Armenia did not suffer from any external aggression.

The CSTO is designed to protect its member countries from external aggression. The Karabakh case is very special since Armenia had not recognised Karabakh's independence and definitely had not included it into its sovereign territory.

Thus from the legal point of view, the events in Nagorny Karabakh were not directly connected with Armenia. Therefore, claims that the CSTO should have fought on the territory of the enclave sound somewhat odd, don't they? Of course, they do.

Nevertheless, it is a very sensitive issue. It is always easy to judge from the outside. Things are always much more complicated inside. I repeat: I think that any country, a member of the organisation, should independently identify its national interests. And we will treat it with respect. That's my first point. And secondly, Armenia has not announced it has withdrawn. At least not yet. It has said that it is taking a pause, but at the same time it supports all the documents that are endorsed during our today's meeting, during today's session of negotiations, and draws our attention exactly to that. If this is true, it means that there is a possibility that Armenia will reinstall its full-fledged format within this organisation. We will see.

I reiterate: the final decision will be made by the country – member of the organisation.

Question: Alyona Nefyodova, Izvestia newspaper.

Mr President, during a recent narrow-format meeting, you mentioned that Moscow has responded to the ongoing usage of US missiles for attacks on Russian territory.

Vladimir Putin: Indeed, twice following the Oreshnik response. Subsequently, ATACMS were employed twice more in the Kursk Region. Although the damage is minimal, the mere fact of their usage, of course, cannot be overlooked, particularly as there has been some damage inflicted.

Question: Simultaneously, you underlined that Moscow is prepared to counter further escalation from the West.

Vladimir Putin: Precisely, and I not only emphasised this, but also stated that we took action last night.

Question: In light of this, my question pertains to the measures Russia is ready to implement. In your view, are there ongoing risks associated with the Western missiles being used against Russian territory?

Vladimir Putin: Well, that is a question for the West, whether they intend to persist with these actions. Are there risks involved in strikes on Russian territory? Undoubtedly, as I have reiterated on numerous occasions. These actions denote the direct involvement of Western nations in an armed conflict. How could it be perceived otherwise? If their experts are orchestrating flight plans, relaying intelligence to themselves, and coordinating strikes on targets within the Russian Federation, then of course, such risks exist.

I indicated that they received a response today. Our Armed Forces have been executing retaliatory strikes over the past couple of days. Today, there was a comprehensive operation: 90 missiles were deployed alongside 100 unmanned strike vehicles. Seventeen targets within Ukraine were struck, encompassing military, military-industrial, and auxiliary facilities that support the armed forces and industrial defence enterprises.

I wish to reiterate once more: we will certainly respond to such acts of aggression against the Russian Federation. The timing, methods, and weapons employed will be determined

by the General Staff of the Ministry of Defence, as each target necessitates a specific approach and appropriate weaponry.

For instance, it would be futile to target a minor objective with a hypersonic missile, akin to “using a sledgehammer to crack a nut.” However, we will utilise our entire arsenal against significant targets. As I have previously mentioned, we do not rule out the combat employment of Oreshnik on military-industrial facilities or command centres, including those in Kiev. We remain cognisant that the Kiev authorities continue their attempts to target our critical assets, including those in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Question: Good afternoon. Pavel Zarubin, Rossiya TV channel.

You have already provided extensive information about Oreshnik today, yet Western media assert that the warhead of the Oreshnik lacked explosives. If this is accurate, what implications does it have?

Could you share any additional details regarding Oreshnik? Furthermore, how many such classified developments do we generally possess, as you mentioned, “on the menu that will satisfy the client?” Thank you.

Vladimir Putin: You see, when I mentioned that we are conducting test launches, it indicates that this endeavour is focused, among other objectives, on enhancing these weapons. That is indeed the case.

Concerning strike capabilities, I have already addressed this. If we deploy multiple such systems simultaneously in a single strike – say, two, three, or four systems – it would be

comparable in force to the use of nuclear weapons, albeit they are not nuclear. This is because they are: a) high-precision; b) not equipped with a nuclear explosive device, thus they do not cause environmental contamination. Yet, the force would be comparable.

Regarding the presence of explosives, I reiterate: this is why testing is conducted, to determine what requires further development. There is no great secret here; experts will readily grasp what I am referring to. When I speak of improvement, it primarily concerns the balance between range and warhead.

The greater the range, the smaller the warhead; conversely, the shorter the range, the more potent the warhead.

The system is capable of lifting a greater payload in this scenario, that's the crux of it. For targets at varying distances, different missile types are required, or at least, distinct configurations of these missiles, specifically the warhead equipment. This is an area requiring attention. It is not a straightforward task, and it will likely necessitate additional research and development work, etc.

As for the missile we utilised, the appropriate elements were employed as the impact components, and they serve as damage agents as well. As I have mentioned, these are quite potent elements that are heated to a temperature of 4,000 degrees. If I am not mistaken, (you can check online), the surface of the Sun is approximately 5,600–6,000 degrees, making it comparable to solar surface temperatures.

A kinetic impact is a formidable force, akin to a meteorite impact. History has shown us the effects and consequences of meteorite impacts. They have been sufficient to create entire

lakes, have they not? Consider the Tunguska event and its outcomes.

Similarly here, the damage is substantial: everything at the centre is reduced to ash, breaking down into its elemental components, and objects located at a depth of three or four, possibly even more, floors below are affected. These are fortified structures, not merely floors. The impact force is immense. Of course, more can be added to amplify the effect. The key point is that the functional sample has been created, it functions as intended by its designers. It is a high-precision and high-power weapon.

Question: Are there other similar developments underway?

Vladimir Putin: I won't disclose everything to you.

We only revealed information about Oreshnik after it underwent testing. We waited until this test was completed and, to be candid, until we observed the outcome. Only then did we make an announcement. This is a situation where discretion is warranted.

<https://archive.org/details/oreshnik-missile-system-president-putin-kazakhstan-november-28th-2024>

 **HIMARS MLRS and temporary deployment area of AFU 95th Separate Air Assault Brigade destroyed**

 Sumy region, Maly Bobrik

A direct strike of four missiles eliminated at least 30 militants and three HIMARS MLRS launchers.

<https://archive.org/details/missile-strike-sumy-region-november-28th-2024>

 **An FPV drone team of the Sever Group of Forces caught up with and destroyed an AFU pick-up truck in Kharkov region.**

<https://archive.org/details/sever-group-fpv-action-november-28th-2024>

 **Russian FPV drone obliterates enemy's stronghold with machine gun team**

The objective control footage shows an explosion and a fire erupted after a hit of our UAV at the AFU stronghold.

<https://archive.org/details/fpv-action-2-stronghold-destroyed-november-28th-2024>

Ka-52M crews as a part of a joint tactical group struck manpower and a stronghold of the AFU in the border area of Kursk region.

<https://archive.org/details/ka-52-m-november-28th-2024>

 **In response to attacks of the Kiev regime to the depth of the Russian territory, over the past week, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation delivered strikes at deployment sites of the AFU long-range weaponry:**

- On **25 November**, five MLRS launchers, which deploy **ATACMS** long-range missiles, including **two MLRS** launchers and one transport-loading vehicle were eliminated by **Iskander** ballistic missiles near Tokari (eight kilometres northwest of Sumy), three **HIMARS** MLRS near Maly Bobrik (20 kilometres southeast of Sumy), as well as **up to 30** specialists comprising crews of these launchers.
- On **25 and 26 November**, as a result of **Iskander** ballistic missiles strike at a starting position near Novomikhailovka (Odessa region), **two launchers with Grom-2 experimental ballistic missiles** as well as a Ukrainian-made **Neptune** anti-ship missile launcher and a transport-loading vehicle were neutralised. Moreover, strikes were delivered at deployment areas of specialists, including foreign ones, that ensured combat employment and maintenance of Western-made long-range weaponry.
- On **25 November**, as a result of a missile strike at a staff of the Kraken unit of the Main Directorate of Intelligence, **up to 40** foreign specialists mainly from the USA were eliminated.
- **An Iskander missile strike** at a temporary deployment area of detachment of the AFU Special Operations Forces special operations centre **neutralised 72 personnel** of

uncrewed surface vehicle crews, including nine French instructors and technical specialists.

■ **On 28 November, in the morning, a combined strike was delivered at Ukrainian defence industry enterprises and power infrastructure, ensuring operation of these facilities.**

 **In total**, over the past few days, 100 missiles of different types and 466 Geran-2 unmanned aerial vehicles, **including 90 missiles and 100 Geran-2 unmanned aerial vehicles used during the combined strike**, hit 17 crucial objects of Ukrainian defence industry.

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are to continue to daily monitor airfields, deployment areas, routes of movement of Western-made weaponry, and inflict fire damage on it.

AFU mortar won't fire any more

A 2S5 Giatsint-S self-propelled howitzer crew of the Tsentr Group of Forces wiped out an AFU mortar in Krasnoarmeysk direction.

Having acquired the targets' coordinates located by reconnaissance UAVs, a Giatsint-S gun crew struck an AFU firepower position at a distance of more than 20 kilometres by 152-mm shells. Real-time firing adjustment allowed to wipe out the enemy by a minimum amount of ammunition.

<https://archive.org/details/tsentr-group-2-s-5-giatsint-s-november-28th-2024>

Assault detachments of Yug Group of Forces thwart rotation of Ukrainian nationalists in Kurakhovo direction

Armoured groups on BMP-3 infantry fighting vehicles support assault detachments by heavy fire not allowing AFU units to rotate troops and deliver ammunition.

The Group's UAV teams ensure successful advance of motorised rifle units by eliminating fortifications and manpower of Ukrainian nationalists.

After an armoured group neutralises the assigned targets, assault detachments move in to capture the stronghold. They capture the stronghold, mop up AFU infantry, and hand it over to the consolidation troops.

<https://archive.org/details/yug-group-kurakhovo-direction-november-28th-2024>

Giatsint crew obliterates enemy UAV command post in Kakhovka direction

During a flight over the right bank of the Dnepr River, a UAV operator located an AFU command post set up in an abandoned house. After additional intelligence gathering and confirmation, the target's coordinates were promptly transferred to artillerymen. A Giatsint-B gun crew precisely hit the abandoned house, where the AFU UAV command post had been set up.

<https://archive.org/details/kakhovka-direction-november-28th-2024>

Marine artillerymen take positions at night

Artillerymen of the Northern Fleet marines as a part of the Sever Group of Forces continue to deliver precise and powerful strikes at the enemy.

<https://archive.org/details/sever-group-northern-fleet-artillery-november-28th-2024>

Captured AFU serviceman Sergei Borisov says how he spent three days in trench because he was threatened to be killed by his superior

As the POW said, he was sent to a destroyed position and ordered to get into a hole and stay there. He spent three days there and surrendered.

'As for our senior... He tried to show that he is a great serviceman of the 95th Brigade. Well, he ordered me to get into the hole and stay there. If I got out of there, they would throw a mine, that is, a grenade at me there. The senior said that I would be killed me if I tried to flee,' said Sergei Borisov.

<https://archive.org/details/ukraine-pow-november-28th-2024>

Top News Today

- Vladimir Putin briefed the CSTO partners on the situation in the special military operation zone and Russia's latest weapons.
- In response to attacks of the Kiev regime to the depth of the Russian territory, over the past week, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation delivered strikes at deployment sites of the AFU long-range weaponry. In total, over the past few days, 100 missiles of different types and 466 Geran-2 unmanned aerial vehicles, including 90 missiles and 100 Geran-2 unmanned aerial vehicles used during the combined strike, hit 17 crucial objects of Ukrainian defence industry.
- The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation continue the operation to neutralise an enemy group, which broke into the territory of Kursk region. Over the past 24 hours, the AFU losses amounted to more than 250 troops.

- The Russian Defence Ministry shows D-30 howitzer crews, Giatsint-B and Giatsint-S crews, Grad MLRS, Ka-52M crews, Su-34 crews, and FPV drone operators in action.
- Tankmen of the Vostok Group of Forces capture an AFU M113 armoured personnel carrier in South Donetsk direction.
- The Northern Fleet tanker Akademik Pashin arrives in Murmansk from a long-distance voyage.